

The Native American.

VOL. III.]

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TERMS.—Subscriptions for one year, \$2 50 in advance or \$3 00 if paid at the end of three months. For six months, \$1 50 in advance. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. All letters relating to the pecuniary interests of the Paper to be addressed, postage paid, to the Publishers. All letters relative to the Editorial department to be directed, postage paid, to the Editor of the Native American. Those subscribers for a year, who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the end of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will accordingly be continued at the option of the publisher.

NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Preamble and Constitution of the Native American Association of the United States.

Whereas it is an admitted fact that all Governments are not only capable, but bound by all the principles of national preservation, to govern their affairs by the agency of their own citizens, and we believe the republican form of our Government to be an object of fear and dislike to the advocates of monarchy in Europe, and for that reason, if for none other, in order to preserve our institutions pure and unpoluted we are imperatively called upon to administer our peculiar system free of all foreign influence and interference. By admitting the stranger indiscriminately to the exercise of those high attributes which constitute the rights of the native born American citizen, we weaken the attachment of the native, and gain naught but the sordid allegiance of the foreigner. The rights of the American, which he holds under the Constitution of the Revolution, and exercised by him as the glorious prerogative of his birth, are calculated to stimulate to action, condense to strength, a cement in sentiment and patriotic sympathy.

Basing then, the right and duty to confederate on these high truths, we profess no other object than the promotion of our native country in all the walks of private honor, public credit and national independence; and therefore we maintain the right, in its most extended form, of the native born American, and he only, to exercise the various duties incident to the ramifications of the laws, executive, legislative, or ministerial, from the highest to the lowest post of the Government—and to obtain this great end, we shall advocate the entire repeal of the naturalization laws by Congress. Aware that the Constitution forbids, and even if it did not, we have no wish to establish, *ex post facto* laws: the action we seek with regard to the laws of naturalization, is intended to act in prospective character. We shall advocate equal liberty to all who were born equally free; to be so born, constitutes, when connected with moral qualities, in our minds, the aristocracy of human nature. Acting under these generic principles, we further hold that, to be a permanent people, we must be a united one, bound together by sympathies, the result of a common political organ; and to be national, we must cherish the Native American sentiment, to the entire and radical exclusion of foreign opinions and policies introduced by foreign paupers and European political adventurers. From Kings our gallant forefathers won their liberties—the slaves of Kings shall not win them back again.

Religiously entertaining these sentiments, we as solemnly believe that the day has arrived, when the Americans could unite as brothers to sustain the strength and purity of their political institutions. We have reached that critical period foreseen and prophesied by some of the clear sighted apostles of freedom, when danger threatens from every ship that floats on the ocean to our shores—when every wind that blows wafts the ragged banners to our cities, bearing in their own persons and characters the elements of degradation and disorder. To prevent these evils, we are now called upon to unite our energies. To fight over this great moral revolution, the shadow of their revolt of glory, will be the duty of the sons of these wars, and we must go into the combat determined to abide by our country; to preserve her honor free from contagion; and her character as a separate people, high and above the engraftment of monarchical despotisms.

ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

First. We bind ourselves to co-operate, by all lawful means, with our fellow native citizens in the United States to procure a repeal of the naturalization laws.

Second. We will use all proper and reasonable exertions to exclude foreigners from enjoying the emoluments or honors of office, whether under the General or State Government.

Third. That we will not hold him guilty of his country's wrong, who, having the power, shall place a foreigner in office while there is a competent native willing to accept.

Fourth. That we will not, in any form or manner, connect ourselves with the general or local politics of the country, nor aid, nor be the means of aiding, the cause of any politician or party whatsoever, but will exclusively advocate, stand to, and be a separate and independent party of native Americans, for the cause of the country, and upon the principles as set forth in the above preamble.

Fifth. That we will not, in any manner whatever, connect ourselves, or be connected, with any religious sect or denomination: leaving every creed to its own strength, and every man untrammelled in his own faith; adhering, for ourselves, to the sole cause of the natives, the establishment of a national character, and the perpetuity of our institutions, through the means of our own countrymen.

Sixth. That this Association shall be connected with and form a part of such other societies throughout the United States as may now or hereafter be established on the principles of our political creed.

Seventh. That this Association shall be styled the "Native American Association of the United States."

Eighth. That the officers shall consist of a President, Vice President, Council of Three, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, a Committee on Addresses to consist of three members, a Treasurer, and such others as may be required under any by-laws hereafter adopted, and whose duties shall be therein defined.

Ninth. That all the foregoing officers shall be elected by this meeting, to serve for one year, except the Committee on Addresses, which shall be appointed by the President.

Tenth. That the President, or, in his absence the Vice President, or, in the absence of both, the Corresponding or Recording Secretary, is authorized to convene a meeting of this Association whenever it may be deemed necessary.

THOMSONIAN INFIRMARY, on F street, between 11th and 12th streets.—Mr. JAMES SHACKELFORD, respectfully informs the friends of the Thomsonian Botanic system, and the Public in general, that he has fitted up the above house as an Infirmary, where he is now ready to receive patients, of both sexes, who may desire to go through a course of treatment. Having been successfully engaged in this practice for the last two years, with the late Dr. Benjamin Thomson, he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may put themselves under his charge. A separate apartment will be appropriated for females, which will be under the care of Mrs. Shackelford, who has had an extensive experience in this mode of treatment.

Mr. S. deems it unnecessary to append any certificates to this advertisement, but would state that there are many persons in this city who, after having been for years under the care of the most skillful physicians, without deriving any benefit from their treatment, have been speedily relieved by the use of the Thomsonian remedies. These are matters of fact, and should awaken the inquiries of the reflecting part of the community.

N. B. WHITLAW'S MEDICAL VAPOR BATH, on improved principles, and at a reduced price, may be had at any time. Also, Botanic Medicines of every description, prepared and sold by

JAMES SHACKELFORD, May 8—3m. F street, between 11th and 12th sts.

MASTER HUMPHREY'S CLOCK, edited by B. Z. with numerous illustrations by George Catlin and Humboldt Brown, and a portrait of the author, actually received and for sale at W. M. MORRISON'S Book and Stationery Store, four doors west of Brown's Hotel May 2.

WAVERLY NOVELS.—REDGAUNTLET.—A further supply of the cheap edition of the Waverly Novels this day received and for sale by W. M. MORRISON, May 2. 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel.

JOB PRINTING, of all descriptions, executed at this office.

SLAVE TRADE.

We propose to give an abstract of the sources of the Slave Trade, taken from a work published in 1784, by C. B. WADSTROM, a gentleman who travelled extensively in Africa, and in which work, all the facts here referred to are stated at large, and from which, it appears, that the chief source for Slave Trade are debts, wars, crimes, and kidnapping; and while the statements of this gentleman shows the barbarity of this trade towards the natives, at the time, we cannot but be struck with the demoralizing tendency of it, in all those concerned. The Slave Traders are generally reckless and barbarous towards each other. The bare recital of the facts, although repugnant to be conceived of in an enlightened mind, fall far short of conveying an idea of the wickedness and misery contained in the statements of Mr. WADSTROM. One would not suppose that debts would be likely to create much wickedness and misery, but when the following facts are put together, they exhibit such a scene as a slight investigation would not have suggested.

If an African contract a debt, another person commonly pays the penalty, and the Slave Trader carries off a wife or a child of the debtor, or perhaps an inhabitant of the same town, or some stranger who had sought protection there. In one case a child is torn from its father by a debtor, and the slave captain sails before the parent can bring a substitute. A wife is sold by her husband for debt, and is seen weeping in a slave ship, for her infant left behind. A free boy, sent with a message, is seized for his principal's debt, and is carried off before he can be redeemed.

Another proof of the audacity of the slavers is afforded by the annexed relation. Among other colonists of Sierra Leone, who were kidnapped upon the pretext of debt, is two for the debt of one of the colonists of that colony, who run away from the slave in which he was employed upon the Gold coast. This African custom of selling men for debt appears still more dreadful, when we consider that the slave traders encourage the chiefs to contract debts, for the privilege of the consequent right of seizure. By distributing a portion of their merchandise among the chiefs, they establish a claim to seize both them and their people, and if their crews be strong enough, they need not wait long for their cargo, for they have only to resort to the country law of paying.

War also would seem, on a superficial view, to rank with the least objectionable sources of the Slave Trade, although we often hear arguments like the following in favor of the trade. "If it were not for the Slave Trade the captives would be butchered;" but now this human trade exists, they, poor ignorant beings, are taken across the water and civilized. Now when viewed more closely, these African wars is seen to involve the most horrible enormity. The Africans, afraid to live detached, congregate into towns, under the protection of some chief whom they commonly call their father. He, being corrupted by liquor, is largely credited by the slave factor, who on this ground, makes war on the people. Some are killed, and many more are taken and sold as slaves; and thus the chief's debt is paid. Such were precisely the numerous little wars of the great mulatto trader,* against all the inferior chiefs around him.

From these wars others spring, and a long train of hostilities follows. A chief escapes from the mulatto trader with the residue of his people to an island; from thence he carries on a vindictive, predatory war, taking sixty prisoners at once, from the mulatto trader, who in return retaliates, and the Slave Trade receives victims from both sides. Some of these petty wars are eminently productive to the trade. The chief of Quiaopt attacks the chief of Tiowrah and sends his prisoners to the slave factory. The latter gathers all his strength, and seizes double the number or more as he is obliged to redeem his people by paying two for one, and at all hazards substitutes must come from some quarter. Nor are these small wars the only productive one; every great nation on the coast of Africa has been involved in war to supply the trade; native kings and chiefs in all parts of Africa, where the Slave Trade is carried on, acknowledge that they would not have any wars, or at least very short ones, if it was not for this traffic. Many of them acknowledge that they undertake war for the sole purpose of procuring slaves. The Foulahs are continually at war for this purpose. The Mandingoes have no wars, except when slaves are in demand.

Slave factories are sometimes on neutral ground, or with sufficient power to preserve neutrality; at other times, the same man will have an agent residing with each tribe at war, and the vessel receiving slaves, will take the slaves of one tribe at one point, and drop down six or ten miles to another, and take the prisoners of the opposite side, and thus the hostile parties are prisoners together in the same vessel; and sometimes a chief will be sold to a factor who a few hours before purchased slaves of him.

Crimes, real or imputed, are another chief cause of slavery, and when we reflect upon the superstition of the native African, for instance, believing that death is caused by witchcraft, &c., we can at once see what a prolific source this is. Many of the other crimes have been so slight, and the injustice of the corrupted judges so glaring, that the decisions aggravate the horror excited by this traffic. A whole town, the chief excepted, is enslaved, for letting some runaway slaves pass to the mountains. A woman from the next town, is torn from her unwedded child and sold merely for impudence. And here let us remark, that as in all other barbarous countries, the women are the more degraded and oppressed of the race, so it is more particularly the case where this abominable traffic exists. Two men are sold by a chief, to compensate for his having, in his drunkenness, ordered a slave trader to be flogged. A man is sold for having, by witchcraft, changed himself into a leopard, and carried off some fowls and goats; another is sold for causing sickness in a town, and another for causing a snake to come out of the woods and bite a man; the whole family of a man is sold for his supposed theft, which is proved on him in this manner: he is forced to drink a decoction of poisonous bark, which producing death, is considered conclusive evidence of his guilt.

The instances given of kidnapping are numerous. In the Mandingo country, mothers dare not trust their children out of their sight. In the Susee country, kidnapping is frequent. The reasons of its prevalence are debts; impunity from the facility of selling the victims, and wars. A celebrated chief owns, that for five years he used to waylay and kidnap passers; but says it was wrong, justified only by the necessity of having something to give to the slave factories for ammunition. Relations of the king of Sierra Leone were carried off at three different times by kidnappers. The company's agent falls in with a party of natives in the very act of kidnapping. A free colonist from England is kidnapped. Another turns kidnapper himself, but is detected and punished by the Governor and Council. No less than three British commanders disgrace themselves and flag by selling, without scruple, the free mariners found on board French prizes. In one of these instances, nineteen freemen were sold, many of them sons of chiefs. In the second, four others, in spite of the remonstrance of the Sierra Leone government. In a third, four women, left on board as pawns, &c.

The preceding account is a brief extract, and indeed, only respects the slaves formerly taken from near Sierra Leone. Mr. WADSTROM observes, that no one can fairly assume that the case of the inland slaves differs essentially from that of the slaves from other parts of the coast; the injustice and treachery practised in taking them, and their consequent wretchedness, hardly fail to be somewhat similar, in whatever part of Africa such cases take place.

Let then this aggregate of human misery, for one single moment be contemplated; let it be remembered, that the above is but a sample of the evil in which upwards of an hundred thousand human beings are annihilated from Africa by the civilized Europeans; let all the concomitant evils, the blood spilt in wars, in cutting off slave ships, in acts of violence on board, and in sanguinary vengeance on shore, be borne in mind; drunkenness, the treachery, the unnatural sale of wives and children, and for liquor, let the depravity communicated, as by contagion, to captains, sailors and factors, and the atrocities to which some of them are transported, be recollected; above all, let the stop be put to the ion of one-fourth of the globe, and the guilt of hindering that light, which has so long shone on Europe and America, from shining on inhabitants of that vast continent, be added to the account; let the of Africa be contrasted with the blessings which might have resulted, contrary policy of the civilized world, and from the introduction

* This man English slave of Sierra Leone that part to every day slow to fulfill (or as they were sent to all the counts to save himself chiefs engaged a slave of up by him as a He practised m a dread of being,

of christianity and European knowledge, and from that promotion of industry which is the sure result of an honest, innocent and peaceful commerce. Let all these considerations be put together, and the evil of the Slave Trade will indeed appear enormous; its hindrance to civilization, and its hostility to every principle of christianity become abundantly evident; and the prospects of civilization and christianity, through the instrumentality of Colonization, will appear important, not only from the immediate consequences, but from its evincing the practicability of reversing the cruel system which yet prevails in Africa."

SLAVERS CAPTURED.—We learn from the American Consul at Zanzibar, that H. B. Majesty's sloop of war Protest, arrived at Majunga about the 20th of December, from a cruise, having captured the Spanish brig Scorpion, a slaver, with six hundred and seventy slaves on board, which were purchased at Quilamane; and the Portuguese brig Andre, with six slaves on board, bound from Mozambique to Quilamane. The sloop of war sent both the captured slaves to the Cape of Good Hope. The Protest left Majunga the 10th of January for Quilamane river, to arrest the sailing of several slave ships which were loading with slaves at Quilamane, and which the Protest was expecting to capture.—Essex Register.

EXTRACTS FROM GOV. RUSSWURM'S DESPATCHES.

HARPER, Cape Palmas, Dec. 8, 1839.

DEAR SIR,—I acknowledge the receipt of your last despatches, per Saluda, dated July 17th, 1839. They remained several weeks at Monrovia, for want of conveyance. All your colonists and agent, felt pleased to learn that your society was building a vessel, as packet from Baltimore to Cape Palmas.

Rice.—You will rejoice that there has been an abundant harvest of rice this season; and in consequence of our line of coast being well guarded, by British cruisers, we have had no opposition from slavers in purchasing. I here has been an ample supply for the missionaries and your store, and I am now under the necessity of discontinuing to purchase any more from want of room. The natives say this is the greatest harvest known since the settlement of the colony.

Farms.—Most of the colonists have their grounds planted with potatoes and cassadas, enough for their own consumption, and a few have a goodly number of plantains and bananas under culture, but nothing to the extent that they ought. They seem incredulous about their productiveness, though they can test the question themselves. Since the offer of two premiums of \$30, and \$20, for the best farms on January 1st, 1840, there have been considerable efforts put forth to obtain them; and I am of the opinion, that the introduction of cotton might be greatly promoted by offering a premium also for the first hundred pounds raised by a colonist. It is almost repetition to say, that not much ought to be expected in farming till the colonists have some kind of working teams, and no sensible man can doubt, but their introduction would have a beneficial effect, and call into action many feelings which are now suffered to lie dormant. By looking at the agency farm, they see what can be done as an experiment; and certainly, they would be prepared even to surpass that, from certain data, which a longer residence and experience would give them. At present, on the agency farm, we have plenty of water melons, canteloupes, oca, tomatoes, eggplants, peas, beans, pea-nuts, corn, and other garden vegetables growing, besides potatoes, cassada and plantains. The corn now growing is the second crop, and was planted in September, merely as an experiment; some of it is very fine, as the season has been an uncommon one. But the proper season for corn is when the native plant their rice—last of March or April. The natives tell our people so, but so much wiser are they, that generally 60 or 70 days over the time elapse, before they put in their corn, and if it turns out poorly, the climate and soil are to blame.

I am sorry to say that the sugar cane at Mount Tubman is looking rather poorly. Some looks passable, but nothing like the West India cane. Some of our colonists say the land is too low; I shall, therefore, experiment again in February next on different soil. Mr. PINNEY, on his late visit here, said we would be sure to have good cane another year. A piece of ground has been found within sight of Mount Tubman, which the Tubman people say must produce good cotton, and as I consider them experienced in cotton, and the land is not exposed to the blighting salt air, north or south-west wind, I shall not fail to put it under cultivation. On Bayard's Island one of their people has raised quite a pretty lot, and though the quantity is small, the staple is pronounced by all to be fine. It cannot be amiss to say here, that we stand in need of light cart wheels with oaken hubs, as all we have had previously with hubs of gum, gave out without doing half service. The store is bare of farming utensils.

Supplies for the Store.—I believe I have already stated to the board that the supplies for your store, of salt beef, pork and fish are far from being equal to the demand. I wish the store to be supplied, so that the colonists may be able to purchase such articles there, and particularly those who are employed most of their time by the agent. The missionaries furnish their workmen, in some measure, with such, and I really feel hurt when unable to do as much. There could be no loss on such shipments, as they would pay equally as well as dry goods, and at the same time afford the colonists no pretext to mourn after the good things at home. My assortment of dry goods, with the reasonable supply purchased from English vessels, has been good during the past year. One article, however, I have been unable to procure, i. e. iron. I have therefore to beg you will include it in your next assortment of goods by the spring expedition. It is a first rate article of trade, besides being indispensable in a new country. I should prefer more of checks and American romals to so much white and unbleached cottons. We need a new pair of light balances weighing 500 pounds.

Court of Monthly Sessions.—The proceedings of this court has been quite regular, during the year about to close. I should judge it to be popular, as all its decrees and judgments have been carried into effect without the least difficulty, all submit to it. Three cases of grand larceny have occurred lately, which were quite provoking. In the first, a fine cow was taken from the mission premises at Mount Vaughan, and killed, and the thieves escaped detection; in the second, a bullock was carried off from the agency farm and killed; but the thieves were not so fortunate in this case, as they are now undergoing their sentence in hard labor on the farm. This increase of crime shows, that there is some defect in the present mode of punishment. I am of the opinion, that the laws are too lenient, and that a more rigorous mode of imprisonment and employment must be adopted. To carry this into effect it is important, that a new stone prison be erected during 1840—that it be divided into male and female wards, and that a regular jailor be employed. Our present jail is merely a log house about ten feet square, incapable of holding more than four prisoners at a time.

And while on this subject, let me inform you of the want of a court-house. It is what we cannot do without, if we wish to see justice administered with due formality; and I have been thinking that you had better appropriate a specific sum towards the erection of a stone one. I have selected an elevated site near the Presbyterian church, and as opportunity offers, shall call the rock.

Education.—The colonial free school number one has been well attended during most of the year, as you will perceive by reference to paper marked E. At my request, after Mr. ALLEYNE's death, Mr. WILSON was kind enough to admit ten of the most promising boys and girls into the mission school; but so careless are the parents of this privilege, that but few have improved it by sending their children regularly. All the colonists deplore the want of education, and a few are willing to make every exertion to send their children to school, but the majority think it all sufficient, if they can stammer through a book, and scratch their names on paper. I am much in want of a good teacher for this school, as it is the only one, at present, supported by the society. Located in the country, at the intersection of three roads, it will always have plenty of scholars, if a well qualified teacher has charge. Several colonists' children are attending the Mount Vaughan mission school.

Health of the Colonists.—The general health through the year must be considered as good; and I shall not enter into details, as I expect Dr. McGILL will communicate with the Board by this opportunity. Dr. McDOWELL left here for Monrovia, December 27th, 1839.

New Territorial Map and Plot of Harper.—Have been drawn by Mr. REVEY, at my request, for the use of the board. From the map you will be able to form a pretty good idea of your territory in Africa. Mr. REVEY has taken considerable pains to have correct soundings of our harbor, by going over the ground himself; the want of which nearly occasioned the loss of a Hamburg brig which struck on a sunken rock off the cape, while entering the harbor about 14 months ago.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

A. M. S. C. S.

To J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq., Pres't Md. St. C. S.

THOSE LOCKS, THOSE EBON LOCKS.

BY COL. W. L. STONE.

Those locks, those ebons locks, now playing
In clust'ring ringlets round thy brow;
Or down thy snowy bosom straying,
In dark and glossy tresses now—
Those eyes, those brilliant eyes, now beaming
In living light, like yonder star—
Or, like the liquid diamond, gleaming,
As shoot their glances bright and far—

Those cheeks, those cheeks, through which is rushing
The rosy current, mantling there;
Now like the damask sweetly blushing—
Now like the fragrant lily fair—
Those lips, those lips, that smile in gladness,
Sweet as the nectar they distil—
That lip nor thought nor word of sadness,
And shame the nightingale at will.

That form, that form, of beauty's moulding,
That moves in light and loveliness,
Each proud, elastic step unfolding
In every line a sweeter grace—
Ah, what are all those tresses darkling—
That form, those lips, and cheeks so fair—
Those star lit eyes, like diamonds sparkling,
Unless the mind is radiant there?

NIGHT MUSIC.

BY MRS. BARRINGTON.

How music becomes the summer night,
When the stars are shining above,
And the lady moon is gentle and bright,
Filling the sky with that tender light
That seems to be made of love.

And then if a song from the still boat streams,
Or a note from the forest tree,
We listen, and think of our infant dreams,
And wonder if that which so magical seems,
Can the witchcraft of moonshine be.

The nightingale's then like a wandering soul,
From a happier planet driven;
And the fisherman's song, like a spirit's dole,
Or a requiem hallow'd by angels who toll
The silver bells of heaven.

Oh! music becomes the summer night,
When the stars are shining above,
And the lady moon is gentle and bright,
Filling the sky with that tender light
That seems to be made of love.

JOHN ADAMS—GEORGE III.

The account that Mr. Adams gave in a letter to a friend, of his introduction to George III, at the Court of St. James, as the first minister from the rebel colonies, is very interesting.

"At one o'clock on Wednesday, the 1st of June, 1785, the master of ceremonies called at my house, and went with me to the secretary of state's office, in Cleaveland-row, where the Marquis of Carmarthen received and introduced me to Mr. Frazier, his under secretary, who had been, as his lordship said, unexpectedly in that office through all the changes of administration for 30 years. After a short conversation Lord Carmarthen invited me to go with him in his coach to court. When we arrived in the antechamber, the master of ceremonies introduced him, and attended me while the secretary of state went to take the commands of the king. While I stood in this place, where it seems all the ministers stand on such occasions, always attended by the master of ceremonies, the room was very full of ministers of state, bishops, and all other sorts of courtiers, as well as the next room, which was the king's bedchamber. You may well suppose I was the focus of all eyes. I was relieved, however, from the embarrassment of it by the Swedish and Dutch ministers, who came to me and entertained me with a very agreeable conversation during the whole time. Some other gentlemen, whom I had seen before, came to make their compliments to me, until the Marquis of Carmarthen returned, and desired me to go with him to his majesty. I went with his lordship through the levee room into the king's closet. The door was shut, and I was left with his majesty and secretary of state alone. I made the three reverences: one at the door, another about half way, and another before the presence, according to the usage established at this and all the northern courts of Europe, and then I addressed myself to his majesty in the following words:

"Sir—The United States have appointed me minister plenipotentiary to your majesty, and have directed me to deliver to your majesty this letter, which contains the evidence of it. It is in obedience to their express commands that I have the honor to assure your majesty of their unanimous disposition and desire to cultivate the most friendly and liberal intercourse between your majesty's subjects and the citizens, and of their best wishes for your majesty's health and happiness, and for that of your family.

"The appointment of a minister from the United States to your majesty's court, will form an epoch in the history of England and America. I think myself more fortunate than all my fellow citizens, in having the distinguished honor to be the first to stand in your majesty's royal presence in a diplomatic character; and I shall esteem myself the happiest of men if I can be instrumental in recommending my country more and more to your majesty's royal benevolence, and of restoring an entire esteem, confidence and affection; or, in better words, the good old nature and the good old humor, between people who, though separated by an ocean and under different governments, have the same language, a similar religion and a kindred blood. I beg your majesty's permission to add, that although I have sometimes before been instructed by my country; it was never in my whole life in a manner so agreeable to myself."

"The king listened to every word I said with dignity, it is true, but with apparent emotion. Whether it was my visible agitation, for I felt more than I could express, that touched him, I cannot say; but he was much affected, and answered me with more tremor than I had spoken with, and said:

"Sir, the circumstances of this audience are so extraordinary, the language you have now held is so extremely proper, and the feelings you have discovered so justly adapted to the occasion, that I not only receive with